THE

WEEKLY MAGAZINE,

OR

EDINBURGH AMUSEMENT.

THURSDAY, MAY 18. 1769.

[As the following letters exhibit a ſtriking picture of the preſent diſpoſitions of Parties, and the arguments maintained by each, we ſubmit the principles upon which they are founded, to the judgment of our Readers.]

To his Grace the D—— of G——.

My Lord,

THE ſyſtem you ſeemed to have adopted, when Lord C———m unexpectedly left you at the head of affairs, gave us no promiſe of that uncommon exertion of vigour, which has ſince illuſtrated your character, and diſtinguiſhed your adminiſtration. Far from diſcovering a ſpirit bold enough to invade the firſt rights of the people, and the firſt principles of the conſtitution, you was ſcrupulous of exerciſing even thoſe powers, with which the executive branch of the legiſlature is legally inveſted. We have not yet forgotten how long Mr Wilkes was ſuffered to appear at large, nor how long he was at liberty to canvaſs for the city and county, with all the terrors of an outlawry hanging over him. Our gracious ſovereign has not yet forgotten the extraordinary care you took of his dignity, and of the ſafety of his perſon, when, at a criſis which courtiers affected to call alarming, you left the metropolis expoſed for two nights together, to every ſpecies of riot and diſorder. The ſecurity of the royal reſidence from inſult, was then ſufficiently provided for in Mr C—w—y's firmneſs and lord W———th's diſcretion; while the prime miniſter of Great Britain, in a rural retirement, and in the arms of faded beauty, had loſt all memory of his ſovereign, his country, and himſelf. In theſe inſtances you might have acted with vigour, for you would have had the ſanction of the laws to ſupport you. The friends of the government might

have defended you without ſhame, and moderate men, who wiſh well to the peace and good order of ſociety, might have had a pretence for applauding your conduct. But theſe it ſeems were not occaſions worthy of your Grace's interpoſition. You reſerved the proofs of your intrepid ſpirit for trials of greater hazard and importance; and now, as if the moſt diſgraceful relaxation of the executive authority had given you a claim of credit to indulge in exceſſes ſtill more dangerous, you ſeem determined to compenſate amply for your former negligence; and to balance the non-execution of the laws, with a breach of the conſtitution. From one extreme you ſuddenly ſtart to the other, without leaving, between the weakneſs and the fury of the paſſions, one moment's interval for the firmneſs of the underſtanding.

Theſe obſervations, general as they are, might eaſily be extended into a faithful hiſtory of your Grace's adminiſtration, and perhaps may be the employment of a future hour. But the buſineſs of the preſent moment will not ſuffer me to look back to a ſeries of events, which ceaſe to be intereſting or important, becauſe they are ſucceeded by a meaſure ſo ſingularly daring, that it excites all our attention, and engroſſes all our reſentment.

Your patronage of Mr Lutterel has been crowned with ſucceſs. With this precedent before you, with the principles on which it was eſtabliſhed, and with a future houſe of commons perhaps leſs virtuous than the preſent, every county in England, under the auſpices of the treaſury, may be repreſented as completely as the county of Middleſex. Poſterity will be indebted to your Grace for not contenting yourſelf with a temporary expedient, but entailing upon them the immediate bleſſings of your adminiſtration. Boroughs were already too much at the mercy of government. Counties could neither be purchaſed nor intimidated: But their ſolemn determined election may be rejected, and the man they deteſt may be appointed, by another choice, to repreſent them in parliament. Yet it is admitted that the ſheriffs obeyed the laws, and performed their duty. The return they made muſt have been legal and valid, or undoubtedly they would have been cenſured for making it. With every good-natured allowance for your Grace's youth and inexperience, there are ſome things which you cannot but know. You cannot but know that the right of the freeholders to adhere to their choice (even ſuppoſing it improperly exerted) was as clear and indiſputable as that of the houſe of commons to exclude one of their own members; nor is it poſſible for you not to ſee the wide diſtance there is between the negative power of rejecting one man, and the poſitive power

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of appointing another. The right of expulſion, in the moſt favourable ſenſe, is no more than the cuſtom of parliament. The right of election is the very eſſence of the conſtitution. To violate that right, and much more to transfer it to any other ſet of men, is a ſtep leading immediately to the diſſolution of all government. So far as it operates, it conſtitutes a houſe of commons, which does not repreſent the people. A houſe of commons ſo formed would involve a contradiction and the groſſeſt confuſion of ideas; but there are ſome miniſters, my lord, whoſe views can only be anſwered by reconciling abſurdities, and making the ſame propoſition, which is falſe and abſurd in argument, true in fact.

This meaſure, my lord, is however attended with one conſequence favourable to the people, which I am perſuaded you did not foreſee. While the conteſt lay between the miniſtry and Mr Wilkes, his ſituation and private character gave you advantages over him, which common candour, if not the memory of your former friendſhip, ſhould have forbidden you to make uſe of. To religious men you had an opportunity of exaggerating the irregularities of his paſt life;—to moderate men you held forth the pernicious conſequences of faction. Men, who with this character looked no farther than to the object before them, were not diſſatisfied at ſeeing Mr Wilkes excluded from parliament. You have now taken care to ſhift the queſtion; or rather you have created a new one, in which Mr Wilkes is no more concerned than any other Engliſh gentleman. You have united this country againſt you on one grand conſtitutional point, on the deciſion of which our exiſtence, as a free people, abſolutely depends. You have aſſerted, not in words but in fact, that repreſentation in parliament does not depend upon the choice of the freeholders. If ſuch a caſe can poſſibly happen once, it may happen frequently; it may happen always;—and if three hundred votes, by any mode of reaſoning whatſoever, can prevail againſt twelve hundred, the ſame reaſoning would equally have given Mr Lutterel his ſeat with ten votes, or even with one. The conſequences of this attack upon the conſtitution are too plain and palpable not to alarm the dulleſt apprehenſion. I truſt you will find that the people of England are neither deficient in ſpirit nor underſtanding, though you have treated them, as if they had neither ſenſe to feel, nor ſpirit to reſent. We have reaſon to thank God and our anceſtors that there never yet was a miniſter in this country who could ſtand the iſſue of ſuch a conflict; and, with every prejudice in favour of your intentions, I ſee no ſuch abilities in your Grace, as ſhould entitle you to ſucceed in an enterprize, in which the ableſt and baſeſt of your predeceſſors have found

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their deſtruction. You may continue to deceive your gracious maſter with falſe repreſentations of the temper and condition of his ſubjects. You may command a venal vote, becauſe it is the common eſtabliſhed appendage of your office: But never hope that the freeholders will make a tame ſurrender of their rights, or that an Engliſh army will join with you in overturning the liberties of their country. They know that their firſt duty, as citizens, is paramount to all ſubſequent engagements, nor will they prefer the diſcipline, or even the honours of their profeſſion, to thoſe ſacred original rights, which belonged to them before they were ſoldiers, and which they claim and poſſeſs as the birthrights of Engliſhmen.

Return, my lord, before it be too late, to that eaſy inſipid ſyſtem which you firſt ſet out with. Take back your miſtreſs; the name of friend may be fatal to her, for it leads to treachery and perſecution. Indulge the people. Attend Newmarket. Mr Lutterel may again vacate his ſeat; and Mr Wilkes, if not perſecuted, would ſoon be forgotten. To be weak and inactive is ſafer than to be daring and criminal; and wide is the diſtance between a riot of the populace and a convulſion of the whole kingdom. You may live to make the experiment, but no honeſt man can wiſh you ſhould ſurvive it.

JUNIUS.

To the Freeholders of Middleſex.

AS well you who polled for members as you who did not, a brother freeholder addreſſes himſelf to you all in general, and each in particular, of whatſoever rank, calling, or purſuit in life he be; it is now uſeleſs to ſearch into the cauſes, or to mark the progreſs of our preſent diſturbances; I will attribute them to any motives that any man of any party ſhall pleaſe to aſſign; for let them ariſe from what grounds, and in what manner they may, every man of us, who pretends to one grain of underſtanding or honeſty, or who is not, in ſhort, an ideot or a villain, can judge and decide on an event, which comes home to our breaſts, firſt as Freeholders of Middleſex, and through us to every Freeholder, freeman, and every man who breathes the air of Britain. The event before us, gentlemen, is, in a few plain words, an attack upon our conſtitution, an inſult to our king, and a diſgrace to our country. Take the fact—let it make a true and laſting impreſſion.

Mr Wilkes, about ſix years ago, by his virtues or by his vices, ſo embroiled himſelf with government and the law, that he thought it expedient to quit his country: However, principle or folly, deſign or villainy (as upon all ſuch occaſions) furniſhing

furniſhing their adventitious ſupport, he returned about fifteen months ago, and a number of Freeholders of our county gave him their voice for his ground to ſtand upon. While they did this, they did not, they could not, ſet him beſide the laws; they rather held him up the fairer to them, and they took their courſe upon him. In the proceedings againſt him, he complains of partiality, ſeverity, and even of injuſtice. The public papers are filled, and the ſtreets bellow with his reaſonings—He involves the Freeholders who polled for him as it were in one cauſe with him, and, having cloathed and dreſſed them in his own diſtreſſes and circumſtances, he ſends them to the foot of the throne with——What?——What Mr Wilkes and his partiſans, Mr H——, Mr T—ſ—d, Mr S—b—e, *&c.* call a petition, but what we the Freeholders of Middleſex muſt, and will give another name to, upon reading the ſentence, which follows a liſt of Grievances and Apprehenſions of what the law hath already principally redreſſed or decided upon (ſuch as general warrants, *&c.*), or what the parties themſelves effected and fought for (ſuch as Maſter Bingley's *voluntary* impriſonment.)—Upon reading this ſentence, I ſay—"Grievances and Apprehenſions, for which we expect no redreſs but from your majeſty, or from God." Appealing for the authenticity of this extract to Mr H—e, and the others concerned in drawing up the petition for the gentlemen who meet at Mile-End Aſſembly Room, let me aſk them, Brother Freeholders, whence it was they underſtood that we (ſuppoſing us half the people of the realm) ſhould or would expect the active arm of his majeſty to cut through the conſtitution to get and put itſelf at the head of us? Let me aſk them, in the name of the county, how, impoſing upon the intention of many of us, they dare to uſe our name as a ſanction for preſenting a threatening letter to the king? For if his majeſty ſhould not redreſs, *i. e.* put himſelf at the head of their party—which they expect—then—let him look to it—God will. Are theſe the ſentiments of the county of Middleſex? Are the Freeholders of Middleſex the men who would thus trample the conſtitution of their country under foot, ſully her public honour, and, after expoſing her to the horrors of civil war, puſh her into the arms of ruffian power? Would you, Freeholders of Middleſex, to effect thoſe miſchiefs too, become the tools of one or more deſperate, diſappointed and deſigning wretches, who, practiſing upon your natural love of liberty, work you up to their purpoſes, and in the end will leave you to ſuffer for their crimes? No, no: Theſe queſtions, thank God, need not be put. However, the villany of the above expreſſion in the petition renders it incumbent upon every man in the county to

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expreſs his deteſtation of it; ſince he who is capable of conceiving and avowing it, would draw a dagger, and plunge it in the vitals of his country.

April 29. D.

To the Freeholders of England *in general, and thoſe of the county of* Middleſex *in particular.*

Gentlemen,

THE conteſt between the freeholders of Middleſex, and the h—— of ——— is truely conſtitutional; it relates immediately to the rights of freeholders, and to the privileges of p———t.

A queſtion of ſuch a nature, and of ſuch importance, cannot be treated with too great a degree of ſerioufneſs and care. On the one ſide are the freeholders of the firſt county in England, and on the other no leſs a body than the h—— of ———.

The freeholders of Middleſex think they have a right (as freeholders) to chuſe whom they pleaſe, to be their repreſentative in parliament, not diſqualified by law. The h— of ——— think they have a right to expel from their body any perſon (though not diſqualified by law) who appears to them unworthy a ſeat in that h—.

This I take to be the true, the exact point of difference. I will not ſuppoſe any thing to the diſadvantage of either ſide; I will not ſuppoſe either to be factious and ſeditious, or either to be venal and corrupt; I will ſuppoſe each ſide to be influenced only by good motives, and to be actuated only by right views. The freeholders in purſuit of their rights, and the ——— in ſupport of their privileges, and for a moment, that they are alike open to conviction.

I only wiſh I were better qualified to write on this point than I am: I think it, however, my duty to give my opinion on it, and to give it with all the clearneſs and perſpicuity I am able.

Were the h— of ——— a *voluntary* ſociety, a ſociety which formed itſelf, it could not admit a doubt, but that like all other ſuch ſocieties, they would have a right to receive or expel juſt whom they pleaſed. But this is not their conſtitution; they are not a *voluntary* ſociety, whoſe powers are derived from itſelf; it is an *elected* ſociety only, and inveſted only with a delegated power.

The queſtion then is, from whence or from whom do they derive to themſelves the privilege of expelling the member they diſapprove? They do not derive it from themſelves, for they are not a voluntary ſociety. If they be poſſeſſed of this

privilege,

privilege, it muſt have been delegated to them; but who ever delegated to them ſuch a power?

Did the freeholders of York ever delegate to their repreſentatives, a right of ſitting in judgment upon the juſt and legal return of the county of Devon?

Suppoſe all the freeholders in the kingdom, except thoſe of a ſingle county, to be of opinion that A. B. is not worthy of a ſeat in parliament, but that the freeholders of one county are of opinion, that he is,—I ſhould be glad to know, whether the freeholders of that county ever delegated to the other freeholders any right or power to put a negative upon their choice! It is abſurd to ſuppoſe, that ſuch a power could ever be delegated, or that it ever could exiſt. And, if ſuch a power does not exiſt, even in the freeholders themſelves, much leſs can it exiſt with thoſe, whoſe power is derived only from their delegation.

It appears to me, that the right of the people to chuſe their repreſentatives, and the right of the crown to create peers, are very ſimilar. The crown may create any Engliſhman, being a proteſtant, and taking the oaths preſcribed by law, a peer of the realm, and delegate to him a right to a ſeat and vote in the houſe of lords: and the people, legally intitled to vote, may chuſe any man to be their repreſentative in parliament, who is duly qualified according to law.

Were a peerage to be conferred on a papiſt, or one who refuſes to take the oaths which the law requires, the lords would be juſtified in refuſing to admit him to a ſeat in their houſe; but if no legal objection can be urged againſt him, the lords, I apprehend, have not a right to urge any other, but muſt admit him.

In like manner, were the freeholders of any county to chuſe a perſon to be their repreſentative in parliament, not qualified according to law, the c——s, in that caſe, certainly have a right to reject him; or, rather they have no right to admit him among them; but, if the freeholders chuſe a perſon properly qualified according to law, let his private or general character be what it will, I apprehend the c——s have no more right to refuſe him his ſeat in their houſe, than the lords have to refuſe a peer his ſeat in theirs.

The king only, by the conſtitution and laws of England, can delegate a right to a ſeat in the houſe of lords; the people only, to a ſeat in the houſe of commons.—And ſuppoſing no legal incapacity belonging, either to the new created peer, or the new elected burgeſs or knight of the ſhire, I do apprehend, neither the l—ds or c——ns have, from the conſtitution, the leaſt right to object to the choice, and much leſs to ſet it aſide.

I may, indeed, be miſtaken in this opinion; but, if they have ſuch a right, it then follows, the king cannot create a peer, nor the people chuſe their own repreſentative.

H. S.

An Anſwer to the preceeding Letter.

I Read with much pleaſure a letter in the Ledger of Tueſday laſt, ſigned H. S. in which the author endeavours to prove that the h— of c——— have no legal right to expel any member, whom they judge unworthy of a ſeat in their houſe. Your correſpondent ſeems to be a man of ſenſe, as well as breeding; his language is the language of candid diſquiſition, not of intemperate reſentment; and though I differ from him in opinion, I ſhall nevertheleſs do juſtice to his abilities. The apparent modeſty of his letter is my principal motive for anſwering it; and I dare ſay the benevolent author will not brand me with the epithet of a miniſterial ſycophant, though, on this occaſion, I am hardy enough to oppoſe the voice of popularity.

"Were the h— of c——ns a voluntary ſociety, a ſociety which formed itſelf, it could not admit of a doubt, ſays your correſpondent, but that, like all other ſuch ſocieties, they would have a right to receive or expel juſt whom they pleaſed.

"The queſtion then is, from whence, or from whom do they derive to themſelves the privilege of expelling the member they diſapprove? They do not derive it from themſelves, ſays Mr H. S. for they are not a voluntary ſociety. If they be poſſeſſed of this privilege, it muſt have been delegated to them; but who ever delegated to them ſuch a power? Did the freeholders of York ever delegate to their repreſentatives a right of ſitting upon the juſt and legal return of the county of Devon? Suppoſe (continues our author) all the freeholders in the kingdom, except thoſe of a ſingle county, to be of opinion, that A. B. is not worthy of a ſeat in parliament, but that the freeholders of one county are of opinion that he is.—I ſhould be glad to know, whether the freeholders of that county ever delegated to the other freeholders any right or power to put a negative upon their choice? it is abſurd to ſuppoſe, that ſuch a power could ever exiſt.—And, if ſuch a power does not exiſt, even in the freeholders themſelves, much leſs can it ever exiſt with thoſe whoſe power is derived only from their delegation."

It muſt be acknowledged, that there is a plauſibility in the foregoing argument, not a little calculated to convince an inconſiderate reader.—But your correſpondent muſt be told, that there is a law of uſage as well as a law of right; and

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that this law of uſage is even held ſuperior to the actual law of property.—We all remember the celebrated caſe of Richmond Park, where the ſubject claimed a preſcriptive footway.—Nobody diſputed the property of the crown, or ventured to aſſert, that the right of the park was not ſolely veſted in the ſovereign; yet the immemoriality of uſage triumphed over the plea of right, and the law pronounced, that the ſubject had an indiſputable title to a foot paſſage, becauſe he had been allowed the uſe of this privilege immemorially.

When Mr Wilkes, as member in parliament for Ayleſbury, pleaded privilege againſt the juſt debts which he owed in the county of Middleſex, nobody ſuppoſed that the burgeſſes of Ayleſbury, in their ſeparate capacity, had a right to ſanctify his perſon from the legal demand of his creditors—every body however knew, that his perſon was ſacred, by the immemorial uſage of the commons collectively: and when Mr Wilkes was committed to the tower, we know he particularly exclaimed that the privilege of parliament was violated in his perſon; though the privilege of parliament is now an infringement on the laws, according to his repeated publications—and why? *hinc illæ lachrymæ!* becauſe it is unfortunately exerted againſt himſelf.

To ſay that the privilege of parliament is anti-conſtitutional, is to betray the groſſeſt ignorance of the conſtitution. If the laws of the land are conſtitutional, the privileges of parliament are conſtitutional alſo; the laws of the land ratify the uſage of parliament; they have ratified this uſage repeatedly in the very perſon of its now declared enemy, Mr Wilkes. They have made it a bulwark againſt his creditors; and when they releaſed him from the Tower, it was not in conſequence of his being illegally committed, but in conſequence of his parliamentary privilege. This privilege was not derived, as I ſaid before, from the ſeparate power of his own immediate conſtituents, but from the collective reſolutions of the whole body of national repreſentatives, immemorially practiſed; and when the county of Middleſex concurred in expelling John Wilkes, Eſq; from his repreſentation of Ayleſbury in the laſt parliament, they never once trembled for the unalienable right, for the conſtitutional freedom of election. If parliament, therefore, has not a juſt title to exerciſe the privilege of expulſion, it has no juſt title to the exerciſe of any other privilege. The ſame cuſtom, the ſame propriety which ſupport the legality of their other privileges, ſupport this likewiſe; and we cannot take this away, without violating the law of the land, which maintains parliamentary privilege, and violating the conſtitution too, on which the law is evidently eſtabliſhed.

Mr H. S. tells us, he looks upon the right of the people to chuſe their repreſentatives, and the right of the crown to create peers, as very ſimilar. "The crown may create any Engliſhman, being a proteſtant, and taking the oaths preſcribed by law, a peer of the realm, and delegate to him a right to vote in the houſe of lords." True, the crown can do this; but if the lord, thus created, is obnoxious to the houſe, they can expel him from his ſeat, though they cannot take away his title or diſqualify his poſterity. The lords have done this: they deprived the great lord Bacon of his ſeat, and I fancy it will be found that they alſo expelled the lord chancellor Macclesfield. Theſe noblemen were convicted of corruption —a crime no way more attrocious than a libel againſt our king, and blaſphemy againſt our God. If the peers have this privilege, and exerciſe it ſo nobly againſt the guilty, ſhall the commons of Great Britain be the perſons to ſtand up and ſay, their own repreſentatives ſhall not have it too? this is doing more than the worſt miniſters have ever attempted.—This is making the c———s of leſs importance in the conſtitution than the peers, and it is actually deſtroying the conſequence of the people, through an abſurd ſuppoſition that it is in danger of being deſtroyed.

ARISTIDES.

SUPPORTERS *of the* BILL *of* RIOTS. *Sir* Francis Wronghead *in the Chair.*

Reſolved,

THAT our hearty thanks be returned to their High Mightineſſes the Mob, for their ſpirited behaviour at Hyde-park Corner on the day of election, and to ſeveral livery ſervants, who ſhewed their firmneſs and intrepidity in ſupporting our ſaid friends.

Reſolved, That being convinced we have no legal authority to ſupport any meaſure we propoſe, that we do hold all perſons whatſoever, who ſhall preſume to reflect on our conduct, as enemies to us and our illuſtrious Chief, and therefore are too contemptible to merit the further notice of this ſociety.

Reſolved, That the authors of the ſeveral ſcurrilous and abuſive reflections, ballads, *&c.* printed by our order, be paid off immediately; and that our good and truſty ſervants receive a farther gratuity and encouragement; that order be likewiſe given for new ſongs and libels to be iſſued out to the ſame; that it be requeſted our worthy Chaplain do inſpect and ſuperintend the ſaid buſineſs.

Ordered, That this committee do meet on Monday next,

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to consider of ways and means for a further supply to be granted to our mighty Patriot; and that it be recommended to this society to use every art and stratagem, by puffs, forgeries, or any other false pretences, to draw in our loving friends chearfully to contribute to the same.

Ordered, And be it strongly recommended to all our friends and adherents, piously to support that great pillar of our constitution, and on which our existence now more particularly depends—called *Scandalum Magnatum*.

STRIKE A LIGHT, *Sec.*

The late King of BATH'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

(Page 169.)

IN the name of wit, gallantry, and the muses, and for the benefit of the rising generation, finding myself in sound mind, but of loose disposition of body, I make this my last will and testament.

Imprimis, I give and bequeath to my successor in office, my white hat; containing all my knowledge in punctilio and etiquette, so essential to a master of ceremonies.

Item. To Charles J—s, Esq; who may probably be a disappointed candidate, all my modesty and christian patience.

To my old friend and mistress Charlotte H—es, my New System of Brothels, my Apology for Whoredom, and my Treatise upon Fornication, not yet published.

To the witty but unfortunate Lucy C——r, all my prudence and discretion, with my new edition corrected of a *New Way to pay old Debts, by a White-washer*.

To the citizens and frequenters of Bath, discernment sufficient to elect another master of the ceremonies of equal merit to myself.

My Translations and Poems, not yet begun, to the subscribers who previously paid their subscription-money.

My courage to Mr B—ph, of *soap-nosed* memory at Bath.

My poetical genius to the New Foundling Hospital for Wit.

My ghost to the inhabitants of Cock-Lane, for their sole use and emolument.

To doctor S—l J——n, the power of *laying it* by the pressure of his stupenduous Dictionary.

My life to any body who will take the trouble of writing it.

My portrait to Mr Thomas Davis, the wooden engraver, in Salisbury-Court, to be hung up for ornament in the temple of Cloacina, or to be prefixed to the Memoirs of my Life, as may be judged most proper.

To

To A——r M———y, Eſq; the hilt of the mourning ſword which he broke at the Bedford coffee-houſe, as a teſtimonial of my proweſs.

My new edition of Harris's Liſt, to l——d D—— and Mr J———; the profits ariſing from the ſale of the firſt impreſſion being reſerved for Miſs H—es.

My wardrobe, conſiſting of ten embroidered ſuits, and two laced ruffle ſhirts, to the writer of the beſt panegyric upon my virtues.

To the preſent m——y, all my high-heel ſhoes, to raiſe them in the eſtimation of the public.

My library, containing the Memoirs of a Woman of Pleaſure, and all my own works elegantly bound, (the binding being firſt paid for) to the Magdalen Seminary.

My ſucceſs in amours to the fortune-hunters, now at Bath, to be equally divided amongſt them.

To Mr Sp——le, that elegant and well dreſſed peruke *a l'aile de pigeon*, for the kindneſs he did me, of diſburdening me of it, and airing my head on a very warm night, in the heat of the ſeaſon.

My laſt new ſet of teeth to Mrs Jullion, widow of the late Mr Paul Jullion, operator and dentiſt, they being not yet paid for.

My perſonal demerit, with the cardinal vices I poſſeſſed in ſo great a degree, I conſign to oblivion with myſelf.

My eſſence of cantharides, which has hitherto proved ſo effectual to me, but now my deſtruction, to lord V—e.

To Dr John Hill, Balſ. Hon. Eſſ. Wat. Elix. Bard. Tinct. Val. Agrim. *&c. &c.* all my untaken noſtrums of his compoſition, as I ſhall ſoon find, by woeful experience, that his Guide to Health and longer Life, cannot protract even the fate of a king one ſingle moment.

As to all other my effects, goods, and chattles; eſtate, perſonal and real, I bequeath them to the thirty-two points of the compaſs, to be ſcattered, like the Sybils leaves, to the moſt diſtant parts of the globe.

In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal.

L. S. S. DERRICK.

L. S. Maria Hedges,
L. S. † The mark of Martha Grunt, nurſe, } Witneſſes.

The

The impiety of murmuring againſt Providence. Concluded from Page 165.

THERE was now but one object left to attract my attention; *that* object was my little girl, againſt whom, from her birth, my boſom was ſteeled.

Maria now had juſt entered into her fourth year; but having been ſhamefully neglected both by her mother and me, had contracted a great many low ways under the tuition of her vulgar nurſe. I went to ſee her—but O! ſharp reproach for having ſo long ſtifled parental affection in my boſom——ſhe ſcreamed at the ſight of me—I was, indeed, a ſtranger.

Pitying the poor child's ſituation, I took her home: however, as I gave myſelf no trouble about her education, ſhe only exchanged, as ſhe grew up, the coarſe dialect of the nurſe, for the pert language of the chambermaid—Forced by recollection to dwell on the late loſſes I had ſuſtained, certain of never ſeeing my beloved wife again, and doubtful with regard to the re-appearance of my friend, I ſat either ſtupified with ſorrow, or raving with deſpair; unmindful of every thing which ought to have engaged my thoughts; unmindful of my mouldering fortune; unmindful of my injured daughter.

One day the maid came into my room, telling me, that miſs was cutting her double teeth, and was very ill, adding, that ſhe wiſhed I would give her an anodyne necklace, which ſhe knew her miſtreſs had in her cabinet.

On being thus unneceſſarily, I thought, reminded of my wife, I was thrown into a violent rage, and, in the firſt tranſports of my paſſion, ſeverely reprimanded the maid for her officiouſneſs; but paſſing ſoon afterwards through a room in which the young Maria lay on her lap in extreme pain, I was ſtruck with the reſemblance between her and her late lovely mother, a little while before ſhe expired.

A ſigh, which I could not ſuppreſs, heaved my boſom; and as I hung over the poor innocent, the tears of paternal ſenſibility ruſhed from my eyes, and rolled down her pallid face. —I then haſtened to the cabinet to ſearch for the necklace, or any thing elſe that might probably relieve her.

In turning over ſeveral papers, which were intermixed with my dear Maria's trinkets, I recognized the hand of Theodore.

Aſtoniſhed beyond expreſſion at ſo unexpected a ſight, I opened the letter with precipitation, and read it with horror—I was ſtabbed with the peruſal of it——Every word planted a dagger in my heart—It was—Oh, heaven! I ſtill tremble at the recollection of it—a letter from Theodore, the man whom

I believed to be my firmeſt, ſincereſt friend, to Maria, to my wife, who doated on me, I alſo believed, as fondly as I did on her.—After having thanked her for the very great tenderneſs which ſhe had diſcovered for him, he thus proceeded—"You need not be the leaſt afraid of your huſband's ſuſpicions, for I do not know upon the face of the earth a man who has a ſtronger confidence in any perſon than he has both in you and me; nor is there a man in the world, in my opinion, more eaſily to be duped."

This heart-breaking diſcovery made me quite furious—I now exclaimed againſt Providence in the moſt daring and irreverent terms, for having ſuffered me to be ſo deceived and deſpiſed; ſo groſsly impoſed upon, and injuriouſly treated. I declared with much vehemence, that no human being had ever been ſo cruelly uſed, and ſwore, in tremendous accents, that no man ſhould ſo uſe me with impunity.

Could I have reached Theodore in thoſe moments of madneſs, when I ſmarted with reſentment, and breathed nothing but revenge, I ſhould have certainly murdered him; but luckily he was at a diſtance, and I had leiſure to grow cool—My rage, indeed, gradually ſubſided; but the miſery I felt by reflecting on the undeſerved treatment which I had received from two perſons, the deareſt to me in the world, threw me into a violent fever.

From that fever, I, with great difficulty, recovered, and ſunk into a dejection, which almoſt rendered me incapable of doing any thing. I neglected my affairs—life became burdenſome to me——all the efforts of my acquaintance to raiſe my ſpirits, and to put me in humour with exiſtence, were ineffectual—I at laſt grew ſo diſguſted with ſociety, that I only admitted the viſits of an old gentleman, who was a man of exceeding good ſenſe, and irreproachable morals.——By his frequent viſits, I found myſelf by degrees leſs and leſs embarraſſed in his company; and at length grew ſo unguarded, that I made a diſcovery of the true cauſe of my melancholy, which I had till then concealed from every living creature.

No ſooner was he acquainted with the ſource of my ſorrow, than he told me, that I was, in his opinion, very deſervedly puniſhed—"Learn henceforward," ſaid he, "to ſubmit, without the leaſt murmuring, to the will of the Supreme; for, you may be aſſured, that every thing in this world is ordered by unerring wiſdom; and that we, poor imperfect beings! know not what is beſt for us. You thought yourſelf the moſt miſerable of men when you loſt your wife; but had ſhe lived, what torments would you have endured! You would have ſeen her prefer your friend to yourſelf; you would known that

ſhe

ſhe had been guilty of a very atrocious crime, and the continued ſight of her would have doubled your concern, as well as your averſion.—Had you been divorced, or only ſeparated from her, the talk occaſioned by it, and the apprehenſions with regard to your meeting ſomewhere, might have produced the moſt painful ſenſations in your breaſt. Beſides, with what propriety could your daughter have been educated under the eye of a mother who had violated her conjugal vows? and how ſeverely muſt ſhe have been ſhocked at the idea of being the daughter of a woman, whom ſhe could not, without being ſcandalized at her conduct, acknowledge as a parent! You ought, therefore, fervently to offer up praiſes to heaven, for having delivered you from ſo much unhappineſs by the death of your wife; and not with leſs fervency ought you to pour out your thankſgivings for the abſence of your friend.—Had your friend been within your reach at the time when you diſcovered his treachery, you would have, it is highly probable, challenged him in the heat of your reſentment. You might, by ſo doing, either have been anſwerable for his death as a murderer, or have been ſent yourſelf, unprepared, and loaded with guilt, into the awful preſence of him, who has expreſsly prohibited revenge in theſe emphatical words: *Vengeance is mine, and I will repay it.* Look up, therefore, with devotion, and with gratitude, to that Being, who is as merciful as he is almighty; think, ſeriouſly think, how unworthy you have been of his interpoſition in your favour; and may you be always ready to ſay, for the future, on the moſt trying occaſions, *Thy will be done*, without feeling your heart at variance with your lips."

I was ſtruck with the good ſenſe and piety uttered by my valuable neighbour, who had taken the moſt efficacious meaſures to reſtore the tranquillity of my mind, by ſetting things before me in a proper light, and by endeavouring to make me ſenſible, that, under the preſſure of any misfortunes whatever, a thorough ſubmiſſion to the diſpenſations of Providence is as much our intereſt as it is our duty.

I now began to reproach myſelf ſeverely, for having behaved in ſo unbecoming, ſo unjuſtifiable a manner; and tried to atone for my paſt ill conduct, by making myſelf as well ſatisfied as the ſituation of my affairs, which had been conſiderably injured by the extravagance of my wife, in conſequence of her immoderate love of pleaſure, would ſuffer me to be.—Yet ſtill I could not bring myſelf to behold my little daughter with the eyes of an affectionate parent—I repined continually, becauſe my child was not a ſon, as I ſhould have had, during the minority of a ſon, the management of five thouſand pounds,

which

which would have been of the greateſt ſervice to me. Setting aſide her having been eſtranged from me for ſo long a time, Maria had none of thoſe winning, fond yearnings after me, which children generally have who are trained up under the inſpection of their fathers and mothers. Of this want of filial ſenſibility in my daughter, I complained, in the bittereſt terms, to my good old neighbour, who told me, that I had brought upon myſelf the diſquietude which tormented me—"At the very time," continued he, "that the tender affections take root, you caſt your daughter from you as if you had been an alien: from your unfatherly behaviour, therefore, to her, during her infancy, ariſes her inattention to you. Folly is its own puniſhment—However, it is not yet too late to make her ſenſible, by a proper carriage, that you are her beſt friend; and, poſſibly, this deſpiſed girl may turn out every thing you can wiſh her to be."

I liſtened a ſecond time to the voice of reaſon——I began to apply myſelf to the education of my child. I hired, in the firſt place, an elderly woman, recommended by my friend, who had been bred a gentlewoman, but having met with misfortunes, was glad, with a moderate allowance, to undertake the care of my family, and to teach my girl all kinds of needlework: in reading, writing, accompts, geography, French, and muſic, I was her only inſtructor; and, by accompanying my inſtructions with many rewards and few puniſhments, I at length carried my point ſo far, as to make her love the father, while ſhe revered the maſter. I had, at the ſame time, the ſatisfaction to ſee that ſhe improved every day in her perſon and manners, and became a very fine girl.

When ſhe was about eleven years old, my excellent friend and neighbour (to whom I was indebted for all the pleaſure I at laſt received as a parent, and to whom my daughter was alſo indebted both for her father and her education; as I ſhould not, probably, have behaved to her in a paternal way, or have taken any pains to render her an accompliſhed woman, if I had not been acquainted with him) was ſuddenly taken ill, and died in a few days.

The firſt news of his death was a blow which almoſt ſtunned me——So deeply was I affected by it, that I gave myſelf up again to murmuring and deſpondence.

While I was throwing out ſome very melancholy effuſions, dictated by deſpair, I was informed, that he had left my daughter in his will, having few relations of his own, and none who were not richer than himſelf, ten thouſand pounds; five of which I was at liberty to improve by any ſort of buſineſs or traffic, the moſt agreeable to me, till my daughter was

ſix and twenty: with the other five ſhe was to be inveſted on her being of age. I was, however, only to enjoy the uſe of my five thouſand during a ſtipulated term of years, on condition that I tied up a part of my eſtate which would produce an equivalent ſum at the expiration of them, in caſe I ſhould be guilty of any embezzlements, or be diſabled, by unforeſeen contingencies, from making a reſtitution.

This was a noble legacy, as unmerited as it was unexpected; but it adminiſtered no kind of conſolation to me for the loſs of the worthy teſtator. The generoſity of my excellent friend I remembered every hour with the ſincereſt gratitude, and his ſeparation from me every hour with the ſincereſt regret. However, as I paid too great a regard to the memory of him whom I had ſo juſtly and ſo highly eſteemed when living, to neglect the improvement of the ſum for which I was made reſponſible. I offered myſelf to a ſober careful man, who had been his ſhop-keeper, to go into partnerſhip with him, provided he would thoroughly inſtruct me in his buſineſs; and he chearfully complied with my propoſals, as the ſtock advanced by me would be of conſiderable advantage to him.

In this manner I obeyed my dear deceaſed friend's injunctions, and made an honeſt old ſervant of his happy. By ſtrictly attending to the duties of my new employment, I not only kept my mind from dwelling on any diſagreeable ſubjects, but, in a few years, trebled the five thouſand committed to my ſtewardſhip. When my daughter came of age, I made over ten thouſand to her, and married her to a very amiable and deſerving young man, for whom ſhe had a great affection. With the remaining ſum, added to my little patrimony, I reſolved to ſpend the reſt of my days in doing all the good in my power, as my daughter and her huſband were in too affluent circumſtances to wiſh for my deceaſe. In acts of beneficence, therefore, I have ſpent my time from that happy æra, in ſupplicating the Almighty's pardon for my paſt offences, and in pouring forth praiſes to him, for all the bleſſings which he has ſhowered on my undeſerved head.—Never am I ſo happy, never do I feel ſuch tranſporting ſenſations, as when I am offering up my fervent thankſgivings to the throne of grace.—More and more am I every hour convinced, that the goodneſs of the Deity is equal to his power; that we ought ever to pay the moſt implicit ſubmiſſion to his decrees; and that whatever he permits to be, is permitted for the wiſeſt ends.

An humorous anecdote of the late Duke of ——.

THE duke of ——, going one morning to call on Mr G——, his lawyer, who had chambers in the Temple, found him under the hands of his barber. Throwing himself therefore, into a chair, he took up a pamphlet which lay on the table before him, and amused himself with skimming the pages of it till *Hone* had finished his operations upon Mr G——'s face. The duke, then, having laid down the pamphlet and stroaked his chin, started up and said to Hone, "Come, friend, get your things ready to shave *me*."

He, accordingly, obeyed the duke with alacrity, (being no stranger to his grace's person) and shaved him to his satisfaction.

The duke then, having wiped his face and replaced his wig before the glass, put his hand into his pocket; but drawing it out again hastily, expressed no small uneasiness because he had no money to pay for the removal of his beard.

"O, and please your grace," said Hone, simpering "it is no matter, your grace is very welcome."

"Yes, but it is though," replied the duke—"I hate to be in debt—therefore come—sit down in that chair, and I will shave *you*, and then we shall be even"—(winking at the same time to Mr G——.)

Hone looked rather foolish, and made some aukward speeches; but they were of no service to him—The duke was peremptory, so down he sat.

The duke went to work with much mock solemnity; and having sacrificed the poor fellow's face in such a manner as to make him a frightful figure, cried, "There friend, now I am out of debt, and ran down stairs laughing ready to burst his sides. However, not being an ill-natured, though a very whimsical man, he clapped a piece of money into Hone's hand before he left the room, which would, he imagined, make sufficient amends for any disquietude he might feel from the temporary demolition of his beauty. Hone was fair and broad-visaged, and made a comely appearance; but he was a coxcomb: the duke, therefore, was, probably, urged by a desire to mortify his vanity a little, by playing off a stroke of waggery peculiar to himself.

An amusing Question.

THERE is a certain word of two syllables, and four letters, in the English language, to which if you add two letters it will become a monosyllable. What is it?

POETRY.

POETRY.

An ELEGY.

HASTE, haſte, ye ſolemn meſſengers of night,
Spread the black mantle on the ſhrinking plain;
But, ah! my torments ſtill ſurvive the light,
The changing ſeaſons alter not thy pain,
Ye variegated ſeaſons of the ſpring;
Ye bloſſoms bluſhing with the pearly dew;
Ye birds that ſweetly in the hawthorn ſing;
Ye flow'ry meadows; lawns of verdant hue,
Faint are your colours; harſh your love-notes thrill;
To me no pleaſure nature now can yield:
Alike the barren rock and woody hill,
The dark-brown blaſted heath, and fruitful field.
Ye ſpouting cataracts, ye ſilver ſtreams;
Ye ſpacious rivers, whom the willow ſhrouds,
Aſcend the bright-crown'd ſun's far-ſhining beams,
To aid the mournful tear-diſtilling clouds:
Ye noxious vapours, fall upon my head;
Ye writhing adders round my feet entwine;
Ye toads, your venom in my foot-path ſpread;
Ye blaſting meteors, upon me ſhine.
Ye circling ſeaſons, intercept the year;
Forbid the beauties of the ſpring to riſe,
Let not the life-preſerving grain appear;
Let howling tempeſts harrow up the ſkies.
Ye cloud-girt, moſs-grown turrets, look no more
Into the palace of the god of day:
Ye loud tempeſtuous billows, ceaſe to roar,
In plaintive numbers, thro' the vallies ſtray.
Ye verdant-veſted trees, forget to grow;
Caſt off the yellow foliage of your pride:
Ye ſoftly tinkling riv'lets, ceaſe to flow,
Or ſwell'd with certain death and poiſon, glide.
Ye ſolemn warblers of the gloomy night,
That reſt in lightning blaſted oaks the day,
Thro' the black mantle take your flow-pac'd flight,
ending the ſilent wood with ſhrick-ing lay.
Ye ſnow-crown'd mountains, loſt to mortal eyes,
Down to the vallies bend your hoary head.
Ye livid comets, fire the peopled ſkies;
For—lady Betty's tabby cat is dead.

ASAPHIDES.

From FRIENDSHIP. A POEM.

O! Friendſhip, gueſt divine! beſt gift of heav'n;
'Tis thine to ſoften ev'ry care of life,
And double ev'ry bleſſing. But for thee,
Each ſocial impulſe of the active ſoul,
Implanted were in vain—all, all is joy
Where e'er thou deign'ſt to ſmile, and lift thy torch,
To light the elſe bewilder'd traveller,
Through life's rough journey to the land unknown.
Upon thy placid boſom lye reclin'd,
In confidential eaſe, affection pure,
Serenity reſign'd, and heart-felt joy.
Free from thy pregnant ſource flow all the ſtreams
Of ſweet domeſtic peace—without thy ſmiles,
What were a parent's joy, or ſon's embrace?
What were connubial love?—ev'n diſcord all,
Unleſs each ſofter paſſion of the breaſt
By thee attuned were—with ſkill divine,
Each jarring paſſion that deforms the world,
Is harmoniz'd by thee—bound in thy chains,
The ſoft affections of the human ſoul,
With all the various intereſts of our ſtate,
Become one complicated bond of love;
Firm fix'd as fate, and durable as heav'n.
Thou beſt preſerver of the moral world!
For, in thy train, comes love without a bluſh.
Not the mad God that lifts his burning torch,
And madly flings around the random blaze;
Whom poets feign for ever blind——
Not he,
Whom wanton, glowing Venus calls her ſon:
But that ſoft pow'r—whoſe chaſte attractive charms,
Nor ſenſe, nor ſex diſcover—heav'nly all—
The ſweet compoſer of the human breaſt,
That leads to all the charities of life;

And

And each diverſify'd affection rules,
Through all the various modes of ſocial bliſs.
With thee too comes contentment—in thy train,
Mirth with chaſte ſmiles, and innocence with brow
Serene, and open as a ſummer's morn,
With peace, truſt, honour, faith, and hope divine,
Lead up the feſtive dance—relax the brow,
Ye ſable cinctur'd cenſors!—true joy lives
Alone where virtue reigns—does ſhe deny
Of heart the rapture—or of face the ſmile?
Smiles!—they are virtue's offspring—from the heart
They riſe and deck the face. There is a look,
A ſentimental caſt, when from the ſoul
A thouſand tender emiſſaries riſe,
And round the magic circle of the eye,
Strive emulous to bring the tidings forth
From the full breaſt of friendſhip—and tranſmit,
In ſilent eloquence, which ſouls can read,
The ſpeechleſs dictates of a kindred mind;
There is a look that lights up all the ſoul:
Then, then, if ever, ſeraphs live on earth.

AN EPILOGUE,

Spoken by Mr HAVARD, upon his leaving the Stage.

BATTER'D with war in many an hard campaign,
Though the maim'd ſoldier quits the martial plain;
Fancy reſtores him to the battle's rage,
And temporary youth inflames his age:
Again he fights the foe, counts o'er his ſcars—(wars;
Tho' Chelſea's now the ſeat of all his
And fondly hanging on the lengthen'd tale—
Reſlays his thouſands—o'er a pot of ale.
So I—(long ſince accuſtom'd to engage
In all the noiſy buſtle of the ſtage)
Have been employ'd in ev'ry poſt of ſtate—
And ſeen the revolutions of the great:—
Seen patriot Quin with falling Rome expire—
And Alexander—ſet the world on fire:
Heard plaintive Cibber dignify diſtreſs,
And well-earn'd plaudits Pritchard's pow'rs confeſs—
Have heard the theatre's inceſſant roar,
When comic Clive Thalia's ſtandard bore:—
—Myſelf, unworthy, made a little ſtand,
Where Gen'ral Garrick holds the firſt command:
My humble merits did his choice approve;—
I was his friend in war—his friend in love;
And now, as in the various ſcenes we've paſt,
He proves his friendſhip to me at the laſt.—
For now, alas! infirmity denies
A longer ſtay, and ſage diſcretion cries,
"Retire, retire—unable now to pleaſe,
'Enjoy your Chelſea pittance, and your eaſe"—
But oh! my heart!—how warmly doſt thou beat,
To thoſe who give that pittance—that retreat!—
No ſtudied phraſe of gratitude can pay—
'Tis extaſy of thanks—'tis—more than I can ſay.
The want of words the full fraught mind reveals,
And the tongue faulters when the heart moſt feels.

"Velut ſilvis, ubi paſſim
'Palantes Error certo de tramite pellit,
'Ille ſiniſtrorſum, hic dextrorſum abit: unus utrique
'Error, ſed variis illudit partibus."
HOR.

THE times ſeem drawing on again,
Which caus'd ſuch woes to Charles's reign,
"When civil dudgeon grew ſo high,
'And men fell out, they knew not why,
'And hard words, jealouſies, and fears
'Set folks together by the ears,"
And mob ran frantic up and down,
With hideous noiſe, through all the town,
Crying out, Liberty and Right,
And laws infring'd—from morn to night,
Till laws, and all at laſt, were gone,
And Britain ruin'd and undone.
Britons! Look back—Your heats reſtrain,
Compoſe your jars, and peace maintain,
Leſt Charles's days return again.

THE

THE REVIEW.

An Eſſay on the Writings and Genius of SHAKESPEARE, *compared with the* Greek *and* French *dramatic Poets.*

(Continued from page 182.)

"THE buſineſs of the drama is to excite ſympathy; and its effect on the ſpectator depends on ſuch a juſtneſs of imitation, as ſhall cauſe, to a certain degree, the ſame paſſions and affections, as if what was exhibited was real. We have obſerved narrative imitation to be too faint and feeble a means to excite paſſion: declamation, ſtill worſe, plays idly on the ſurface of the ſubject, and makes the the poet, who ſhould be concealed in the action, viſible to the ſpectator. In many works of art, our pleaſure ariſes from a reflection on the art itſelf; and in a compariſon, drawn by the mind, between the original and the copy before us. But here the art and the artiſt muſt not appear; for, as often as we recur to the poet, ſo often our ſympathy with the action on the ſtage is ſuſpended. The pompous declamations of the French theatre are mere rhetorical flouriſhes, ſuch as an unintereſted perſon might make on the ſtate of the perſons in the drama. They aſſume the office of the ſpectator by expreſſing his feelings, inſtead of conveying to us the ſtrong emotions and ſenſations of the perſons under the preſſure of diſtreſs. Experience informs us, that even the inarticulate groans, and involuntary convulſions, of a creature in agonies, affect us much more, than the moſt eloquent and elaborate deſcription of its ſituation, delivered in the propereſt words, and moſt ſignificant geſtures. Our pity is attendant on the paſſion of the unhappy perſon, and on his own ſenſe of his misfortunes. From deſcription, from the report of a ſpectator, we may make ſome conjecture of this internal ſtate of mind, and ſo far we ſhall be moved: but the direct and immediate way to the heart is by the ſufferer's expreſſion of this paſſion. As there may be ſome obſcurity in what I have ſaid on this ſubject, I will endeavour to illuſtrate the doctrine by examples.

"Sophocles, in his admirable tragedy of Oedipus Coloneus, makes Oedipus expoſtulate with his undutiful ſon. The injured parent expoſes the enormity of filial diſobedience; ſets forth the duties of this relation in a very ſtrong and lively manner; but it is only by the vehemence with which he ſpeaks of them, and the imprecations he utters againſt the delinquent ſon, that we can gueſs at the violence of his emotions; therefore he excites more indignation at the conduct of Polynices, than ſympathy with his own ſorrow; of which we can judge only as ſpectators; for he has explained to us merely the external duties and relations of parent and child. The pangs of paternal tenderneſs, thus wounded, are more pathetically expreſſed by King Lear, who leaves out whatever of this enormity is equally ſenſible to

the

the ſpectator, and immediately expoſes to us his own internal feelings, when in the bitterneſs of his ſoul, curſing his daughter's offspring, he adds,

That ſhe may feel
How ſharper than a ſerpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankleſs child.

By this we perceive how deeply paternal affection is wounded by filial ingratitude.

"In the play of King John, the legate offers many arguments of conſolation to Conſtance, on the loſs of Arthur: they appear, to the ſpectator, reaſonable, till ſhe ſo ſtrongly expreſſes the peculiar tenderneſs of maternal love, by anſwering,

He ſpeaks to me that never had a ſon.

"One might be made to conceive, in ſome degree, the horrors of a murderer, under whoſe knife the bleeding victim is expiring in agonies, by a deſcription of the unhappy object; but how fully, and how forcible, is the conſciouſneſs of guilt expreſſed by Macbeth, when ſpeaking of the grooms who lay near Duncan, he ſays?

MACBETH.

One cry'd, God bleſs us! and Amen! the other;
As they had ſeen me with theſe hangman's hands,
Liſtening their fear. I could not ſay, Amen,
When they did ſay, God bleſs us!

"Theſe expreſſions open to us the internal ſtate of the perſons intereſted, and never fail to command our ſympathy. Shakeſpeare ſeems to have had the art of the Derviſe, in the Arabian tales, who could throw his ſoul into the body of another man, and be at once poſſeſſed of his ſentiments, adopt his paſſions, and riſe to all the functions and feelings of his ſituation.

The American Traveller: *or, Obſervations on the preſent State of the* Britiſh Colonies *in* America. *In a Series of Letters written originally to the Right Hon. the Earl of* *********. *By an old and experienced Trader.*

THESE obſervations are comprized in twenty-three letters, the author of which appears to be quite equal to the taſk he has undertaken, having (as he informs his lordſhip in the ſecond letter) been cloſely and conſtantly engaged in mercantile buſineſs, in all its various extent, for more than thirty years, in which he had intercouſe in dealing with the colonies of Hudſon's Bay, Newfoundland, Quebec, New-England, Penſylvania, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia; with Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincents, Dominica, Antigua, Montſerrat, Nevis, St. Chriſtophers, and Jamaica. Beſides which, he has communicated to his Lordſhip diſcoveries he made in the year 1744; and ſince that time he has traverſed the whole coaſt of America from lat. 68 to Cape Florida; and penetrated ſome thouſands of miles weſtward, into the wilderneſs, many parts of which were never before trodden by European foot.

The two following letters reſpect the preſent ſtate of the trade to Hudſon's Bay; in a future paper ſome farther notice ſhall be taken of this work.

My

My Lord.

"I Shall begin this review with one of the leaſt noticed, but far from the leaſt important in itſelf, of our ſettlements, were the advantages, obviouſly, and moſt eaſily to be made of it, properly attended to, which is that of Hudſon's Bay.

"Though the deſign, which firſt led our daring countrymen into the dark receſſes of the North, failed in its firſt object, the diſcovery of a paſſage that way to China, the attempt failed not of producing other conſequences which well repaid to their country, if not immediately to themſelves, the fatigue, danger, and expence of it to the bold adventurers, by laying them under a neceſſity of ſtopping, when the ſeverity of the climate made the ſeas no longer navigable, to explore their inhoſpitable ſhores, for the ſupport of life, till the return of the ſeaſon proper for purſuing their project, whereby they opened with the inhabitants an intercourſe of commerce, unthought of before, and which, but for this caſe, would never have been ſought for thro' ſo many and ſuch diſcouraging difficulties.

"The ſeclusion of theſe inhabitants from the more informed part of mankind by their ſituation; and the ſterility of their country, which confined their cares within the narrow circle of the indiſpenſible neceſſaries of life, without applying a ſingle article, that could ſuggeſt, much leſs gratify a thought of any thing farther, neceſſarily brought commerce with them back to its original, of immediate barter, or exchange of one commodity for another, without the intervention of money, the artificial medium made uſe of in countries of more extended intercourſe and produce, to ſupply the defects, and remedy the inconveniences of ſuch barter.

"The advantages of ſuch a commerce to a country able to avail itſelf of them are ſufficiently obvious. It takes off ſuch of its produce and manufactures as are moſt plenty, and cheap, at their real value to thoſe who want, and not being able to procure them elſewhere, beat not down their price on account of that plenty, nor require ſuch accuracy and ornament in the manufacturing of them, as make them come dearer to the vender without being of greater uſe to the purchaſers; and brings in return the produce of the country of the barterers, at the low rate ſet upon it by thoſe who do not want it, who have no other vent for it, and conſequently are glad to exchange it at any rate for what they do want, and cannot obtain otherwiſe.

"Theſe circumſtances were too ſtriking not to be immediately perceived; but their effect was circumſcribed in ſuch a manner by the very means injudiciouſly taken to improve and extend it, that what would have been a moſt important advantage to the whole nation, was, by the grant of an excluſive charter, confined to a few individuals, who, actuated by the moſt ſelfiſh, ſordid, and ſhort-ſighted policy, or rather cunning, reſtrained, inſtead of extending, that commerce, for fear of its becoming an object of public conſideration, and the monopoly of it taken from them, ſhould the (comparatively immenſe) profits which it might produce, be known; and thereby, with the groſſeſt diſhoneſty, defeated intentionally, the expreſs end for which ſuch charter had been originally granted, on the moſt plauſible pre-

tences,

tences, and ſtrongeſt aſſurances to the contrary, and was ſtill from inattention, or miſrepreſentation, ſuffered to remain with them.

"This will be beſt explained, and proved by the following liſt, and eſtimate of the ſeveral articles exported into England from this ſettlement, which are drawn with the utmoſt exactneſs, and from the beſt authority.

COMMODITIES *exported from* ENGLAND *to* HUDSON'S-BAY.

Coarſe woolen cloaths; checks; cottons; Britiſh linens; fowling-pieces; birding guns; gun flints; gunpowder; ſhot; cutlaſſes; wrought leather; ſalt; wheaten meal; oaten meal; barley; peas; beans; malt; bacon; beef; pork; butter; cheeſe; biſcuit; molaſſes; wrought ſteel; iron; brais; copper; pewter; pipes; tobacco; hoſiery; hats; tallow-candles; ſhip chandlery; ſtationary wares; bugles; groceries; oil; Britiſh ſpirits; wines; all which coſt at an average of three years, £. 16,000.

COMMODITIES *exported into* ENGLAND *from* HUDSON'S BAY.

Thirty four thouſand beaver ſkins; 16,000 marten; 20,000 otter; 1000 cat; 3000 fox; 5000 wolf; 7000 wolverine; 650 black bear; 40 white bear; 5000 fiſher; 250 mink; 3000 muſquaſh; 20 cwt. to 50 cwt. bed feathers; 20 cwt. whale-bone; a few tons of oil; 150,000 gooſe-quills; 2000 lb. cut beaver; 1000 elk; 2000 deer ſkins; 250 lb. caſtoreum; worth, as bought at the firſt hand at Quebec, at a like average of three years, £. 29, 340. (*To be continued.*)

A Letter from the Right Hon. George *Lord* Lyttelton, *to* James Boſwell, *Eſq;*

SIR, *London, Feb.* 21, 1768.

I Think myſelf greatly obliged to you, and deſire you to accept my moſt grateful thanks for the valuable preſent you have done me, the honour to make me, of your account of Corſica, which has given me the pleaſure of being more perfectly acquainted with the greateſt character of this age. I had gained ſome knowledge of it before I ſaw your book, from the letters of another Engliſh gentleman on that ſubject; but you have added many curious and intereſting particulars, which I have read with much delight and admiration. If I were a few years younger, I would go in pilgrimage to Corſica (as you have done) to viſit this living image of ancient virtue, and to venerate in the mind of Paſcal Paoli the ſpirit of Timoleon and Epaminondas. But I muſt now be content with ſeeing him in your deſcription, the vivacity of which ſhews, that your heart is inflamed with the ſame generous paſſion which glows ſo brightly in his breaſt with you, that our government had ſhewn more reſpect for Corſican liberty; and think it diſgraces our nation, that we do not live in good friendſhip with a brave people, engaged in the nobleſt of all conteſts! A conteſt againſt tyranny! and who have never given us any cauſe of complaint. Beſides ſympathy of ſentiment, which is a natural bond of union, we ought in policy to ſhew as much regard for them, as the Genoeſe, their oppreſſors, have ſhewn for the French in our late war with that nation. Believe me, with ſincere regard and eſteem,

SIR, Your moſt obedient,

And obliged humble ſervant, LYTTELTON.

HISTORY.

MAY 11.—to 18.

RUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, April 11.

"AN officer, diſpatched by major-gen Iſmailow, from the banks of the Neiſter, near Choczim, has juſt brought a particular account of ſome material advantages gained by her imperial majeſty's troops over the Poliſh rebels.

"The general being informed, that a body of the confederates were levying contributions on this ſide the Nieſter, immediately ordered capt. Angelow to attack a village occupied by fifty of the enemy, who were all ſoon diſperſed, killed, or made priſoners; among the latter was the ſon of the famous Pulaſki, chief of the rebels. The general having learned, from the captives, that a large body of the enemy were entrenched at Zwanec, he immediately divided his troops into two columns, and made the neceſſary diſpoſitions to attack them, though their ſituation was almoſt impregnable, the rivers Nieſter and Owruez protected them on the right and left; their rear was covered by a baſtion of earth and a deep ditch, and their front defended by a high wall and a double foſs, garniſhed with cheveaux de friſe. Their numbers amounted to about 600 men, well provided with cannon and ammunition, and the generals of ſix companies of infantry and five ſquadrons of horſe.

"The weakeſt poſts of the rebels being thoſe towards the ſteep banks of the river, two attacks were formed to the right and left at the ſame time. At eight in the morning the aſſault began with a fire from the large artillery, which was followed by a briſk and continual diſcharge from the muſquetry: the enemy ſupported themſelves with great reſolution; but, in ſpite of all obſtacles, the brave capt. Katz, at the head of his grenadiers, in a ſhort time mounted upon the wall, where the beſieged had collected a great quantity of logs of wood, ſtones, &c. to tumble on the aſſailants, and cruſh them in pieces. While this was doing, her imperial majeſty's troops carried the poſt on the left, in ſpite of an obſtinate oppoſition. The enemy then fled into a fort they had erected, which was not carried by the beſiegers for ſome time, as they had deſtroyed all the bridges; however, the Ruſſians at laſt got over the foſs, and having made a breach in the fortreſs, the enemy endeavoured to force themſelves through part of the Ruſſian troops, and ſave themſelves by flight, but were moſtly cut to pieces in the attempt. Above 300 of the rebels were killed on the ſpot; the priſoners amount to 170, many of whom are dangerouſly wounded. The loſs of her imperial majeſty's troops is very inconſiderable, there being but 32 of her ſoldiers killed and wounded in this action."

POLAND.

The nobility, &c. of the grand duchy of Lithuania have lately publiſhed a manifeſto, complaining of the infringement of the law of nations by the Ruſſians, and declaring, that as they are attacked in their honour, abridged of their liberty, ruined in their fortunes, and driven from their houſes, and have no other reſource than deſpair or a glorious death, they are determined to ſpill the laſt drop of their blood for their religious and civil liberties, and have accordingly formed a confederacy under marſhal Sickanowicka.

SWEDEN.

NORRKOPING, APRIL 22. "The diet was opened here the 19th inſtant. The ſame day they proceeded to the election of the orators and the marſhal. The ſieur Gother, burgomaſter of Stockholm, was choſen orator of the order of burghers; the biſhop Filenius, that of the clergy; Mr Oloff Hokenſon, that of the peaſants; and the dignity of marſhal of the diet, and chief of the order of nobility, was conferred upon the count de Ferſen. Theſe elections were all carried on with great tranquillity, though not unanimouſly.—A few days ago, lord Effingham and his brother, who lately arrived in this kingdom, had the honour to be preſented to the king and the royal family, by the Engliſh envoy, and were favoured with the ſtrongeſt teſtimonies of regard."

By a private letter from Stockholm, we learn, and which we believe will prove true, that the Swediſh nation will declare war againſt the imperial houſe

houſe of Ruſſia before the firſt day of June next, and very probably by the return of the firſt courier from the court of Stockholm.

ITALY.

A letter from Naples, dated April 11. ſays, "The emperor, dreſſed in the Engliſh taſte, and accompanied by an Engliſh gentleman, who perfectly knows this city, came hither in the morning of the 2d inſtant, and walked through Naples on foot without being known, viſiting all the churches, and other principal edifices. In the evening there was a maſked ball at Portici, where his imperial majeſty appeared in domino, as well as the king and queen, who danced five minuets. The next morning the court went to Certoſa de St martin, and in paſſing through the ſtreet of Toledo, met the hoſt, when they all got out of their carriages; and the ſtreet being dirty, the emperor ſpread a handkerchief with his own hands, on which he kneeled down to receive the benediction."

CORSICA.

Letters from Caſinca mention a conſiderable advantage gained by the Corſicans: the count de Peres having advanced at the head of a large body of troops, to ſtrike a coup de main, was ſurprized by the Corſican general Abatuci, who getting ſcent of the deſign, marched with a choſen band, and coming upon them unawares, totally routed them, and took all their baggage, &c.

According to a calculation which has been made by gen. Paoli, it appears, that the inhabitants of Corſica amount to 32,736 men, from 17 years of age to 60, able to bear arms, without reckoning the religious. The number of the whole inhabitants amounted to 130,000, which is a ſixth more than they were in the year 1759.

They write from Porto-Ferraio, that an Engliſh ſhip has brought gen. Paoli 50,000 livres in ſpecie, gun-powder, and lead.

Some letters from Genoa adviſe, that four gallies are fitting out there, in order to go on a ſolemn embaſſy to the court of France, in relation to the demand which that court has made on the republic of 8,000,000 livres, to defray the expences which the French have already been at in Corſica.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 6 —to 13.

A letter from Warſaw, dated April 15. ſays, "The regiments of the crown are reducing, becauſe the public revenues will not admit of their being kept in pay any longer upon a complete footing."

By an enumeration lately made of the inhabitants of Warſaw, it appears, that 2000 fathers of families have quitted their habitations there to join the confederates.

When the laſt accounts came from Poland, they had advice that the Grand Vizir was put in march with his army for Adrianople.

The emperor arrived at Florence the 12th ult. and on the 14th went to Piſa and Leghorn, accompanied by the grand duke of Tuſcany. His imperial majeſty propoſes, before he returns to Germany, to viſit Venice, Milan, and Turin.

Letters from Paris, dated April 17. ſay, "The Receivers-general of the finances have offered the miniſtry to advance 7,200,000 livres for the public ſervice, which the comptroller-general has aſſured them is very acceptable, and that proper means will be made uſe of to reimburſe them."

They adviſe from Jamaica, that letters received there from the Havanna, make confident mention of an approaching war between Great Britain and France, in which it was concluded Spain would alſo be concerned.

This morning the Ruſſian ambaſſador had a long conference with his excellency the earl of Rochfort on the ſubject of diſpatches from his court.

This morning his excellency the Pruſſian ambaſſador had a long conference

conference with his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate: after which he forwarded diſpatches to Berlin.

WESTMINSTER, MAY 9.

This day his Majeſty came to the houſe of peers, and being in his royal robes ſeated on the throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Mr Quarme, uſher of the black rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the houſe of commons, commanding their attendance in the houſe of peers. The commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the royal aſſent to

An act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money, to be raiſed by a lottery.

An act for better ſecuring the duties of cuſtoms upon certain goods removed from the out-ports, and other places, to London;—for regulating the fees of of the officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms in the province of Semigambia in Africa;—for allowing to the receivers general of the duties on offices and employments in Scotland, a proper compenſation for their trouble and expences;—for the better preſervation of hollies, thorns, and quickſets, in foreſts, chaces, and private grounds, and of trees and underwoods in foreſts and chaces;—and for authorizing the exportation of a limited quantity of an inferior ſort of barley, called Bigg, from the port of Kirkwall in the iſland of Orkney.

An act for diſcontinuing, upon the exportation of iron imported in foreign ſhips, the drawback of ſuch part of the duties payable thereon, as exceeds the duties payable upon iron imported in Britiſh ſhips;—to prohibit the exportation of pig or bar iron, and certain naval ſtores, unleſs the pre-emption thereof be offered to the commiſſioners of the navy;—to repeal ſo much of an act, made in the ſixth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, as diſcontinued the drawback upon foreign rough hemp exported;—for providing a compenſation to the clerks in the offices of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, for the advantages ſuch clerks enjoyed before the commencement of an act, made in the fourth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty; for preventing frauds and abuſes in relation to the ſending and receiving letters and packets free from the duty of poſtage, and to explain and amend the ſaid act.

An act for indemniſying all perſons, with reſpect to adviſing or executing any of his Majeſty's orders of council; —prohibiting the importation of hides, horns, and hoofs, of infected cattle, and to authoriſe the prohibition of the importation of ſuch hides, horns, and hoofs, for the future.

And to four other public, and three private bills.

After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

HAVING thought it neceſſary to give ſo early a commencement to the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, I am glad to find, that, by your zeal and aſſiduity in the diſpatch of the public buſineſs, I am now enabled to relieve you from your attendance, before the ſeaſon of the year is too far advanced.

I cannot put an end to the ſeſſion, without expreſſing my entire approbation of your conduct; and thanking you for that clear demonſtration which your proceedings, through the whole courſe of the ſeſſion, have afforded to all the world, of the affectionate attachment of my parliament to my perſon and government, as well as of their ſteady adherence to the true intereſt of their country.

It was with much ſatisfaction I obſerved your particular attention to thoſe great national objects, which, at the opening of the ſeſſion, I recommended to your more immediate conſideration. The reſult of your deliberations, reſpecting the late acquiſitions in the Eaſt-Indies, has ſhewn, that you were not more attentive to the immediate benefit ariſing therefrom, in point of revenue, than to the ſecuring, at all events, the permanent commercial intereſts of this country; and guarding againſt every poſſible diſcouragement to our own manufactures, and to the induſtry of my ſubjects. What more remains to be done for ſecuring the poſſeſſion of thoſe valuable acquiſitions, you will, I doubt not, proceed to provide for with all convenient diſpatch at your next meeting.

The meaſures which I have taken, regarding the late unhappy diſturbances in North America, have been already laid before you. They have receiv'd your approbation; and you have aſſured me of your firm ſupport in the proſecution of them. Nothing, in my opinion, could be more likely to enable the well-diſpoſed among my ſubjects

jects in that part of the world, effectually to discourage, and defeat the designs of the factious and seditious, than the hearty concurrence of every branch of the legislature, in the resolution of maintaining the execution of the laws in every part of my dominions; and there is nothing I more ardently wish for, than to see it produce that good effect.

With respect to foreign affairs, my own determination, as well as the assurances given me by the other powers of Europe, continue the same, as I communicated to you at the beginning of this session. And however unsuccessful my attempts have proved for preventing the unfortunate rupture which has happened between Russia and the Porte, I shall not fail to use my good offices towards restoring peace between those powers; and, I trust, that the calamities of war will not extend to any other part of Europe.

GENTLEMEN of the HOUSE of COMMONS,

My particular thanks are due to you, as well for the supplies which you have granted me for the services of the current year, as for the provision which you have made, for enabling me to discharge the debt incurred upon account of my civil government. Your readiness in relieving me from the difficulties increasing upon me from the continuance of that debt, I shall ever consider as an additional motive for me to endeavour to confine the expences of my civil government within such bounds, as the honour of my crown can possibly admit.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

It gives me great concern to be obliged to recommend to you, with more than ordinary earnestness, that you would all, in your several countries, exert your utmost efforts for the maintenance of public peace, and of good order, among my people. You must be sensible, that whatever obstructs, in any degree, the regular execution of the laws, or weakens the authority of the magistrate, must lessen the only security which my people can have for the undisturbed enjoyment of their rights and liberties. From your endeavours in this common cause, I promise myself the most salutary effect. On my part, no countenance or support shall be wanting: for, as I have ever made, and ever shall make, our excellent constitution the rule of my own conduct; so shall I always consider it as equally my duty to exert every power with which that constitution has intrusted me, for preserving it safe from violation of every kind; being fully convinced, that, in so doing, I shall most effectually provide for the true interest and happiness of my people.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said;

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, That this parliament be prorogu'd to Wednesday the fourteenth day of June next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogu'd to Wednesday the fourteenth day of June next."

In a debate which came on on Monday, of the last importance to the liberty of these kingdoms, the following gentlemen distinguished themselves by their oratory, viz.

For liberty. ——Saville, Dowdeswell, Barre, Burke, Beckford, Townsend, Mawby, Glynn, L. F. Cavendish, and G. Grenville.

Against it.——Jer. Dyson, lord North, Sir F Norton, Fox, lord Clare, G. Johnston, De Grey, Thurlow, and Jenkinson.

These speeches lasted till four o'clock in the morning, when Mr Lutterel's election was confirmed, there appearing for him 221, against him 152, majority 69.

The council on this occasion, we are told, were, for the petition, Mr serjeant Lee, and Mr Adair. Against the petition, Mr serjeant Whitacre, and Mr Graham.

A patriotic gentleman observed on the occasion, that he apprehended the motion was worded wrong, as the question to him seemed to be, whether H. L. L. a military knight errant, assisted by ministerial influence, should be declared a member for the county of Middlesex.

On Monday an extraordinary number

number of conſtables attended at Weſtminiſter; many freeholders of Middleſex, &c. were in the lobby, but no diſturbance happened.

We are credibly informed, when his majeſty's ſpeech was read on Tueſday night in a certain company, they were ſo diſappointed at not finding any mention made of ſome late inſults, that one or two of them could not help muttering, "He takes no notice of us,"—and were quite chopfallen the whole evening.

The preſenting the Middleſex petition, which was to have taken place yeſterday, is now put off *ſine die*.

We are told that a petition of a very extraordinary nature is actually preparing to be ſent through every county in Great Britain, in order to be ſigned by ſuch freeholders of the kingdom as may approve of its contents.

It has been remarked, that a certain great lawyer, when ſpeaking ſome time ago in the houſe of commons, concerning a reſolution of that houſe reſpecting general warrants, ſaid, that "he valued the reſolution of the H— of C—s no more than that of a drunken Porter." And yet this ſame gentleman (it is reported) declared in a late ſolemn debate, "that the reſolution of the H. of C. is equal to the law of the land, and that conſtitutionally and conſiſtently the *elected* may become the *electors*, whenever a majority of them may think proper."

It was obſerved by a member of a certain aſſembly, on a late debate, "That law in *Air* ſeemed to differ from the law of the *land*."

A correſpondent ſays, that the ſigning bills by commiſſion is attended each time with upwards of 2000 l extra-expence.

We hear that a refuſal has been abſolutely given to the Livery of London, either to call a common hall, or to grant the uſe of Guildhall, for the purpoſe of their intended meeting.

It is ſaid that a certain Baronet never ſtirs out alone, or unarmed.

All the talk about the earl of Chatham coming into the adminiſtration, we are aſſured, is void of foundation, and that ſome late viſits are not to be attributed to any motives of political nature.

A bill of indictment was yeſterday found by the grand jury of Middleſex againſt Edward Quirk, otherwiſe Kirk, or M'Quirk, for the murder of George Hopkins on the 8th of laſt December at Brentford; and this is the ſame man who was lately tried and convicted for the murder of George Clarke at the ſame time and place, and received his majeſty's pardon.

We hear that yeſterday captain Allen paid a viſit to Mr Wilkes in the King's bench priſon.

A great magiſtrate has lately received an extraordinary meſſage.

On Thurſday his excellency the earl of Harcourt, ambaſſador at the court of France, arrived in town from that kingdom.

We are informed, that a certain beautiful lady, whoſe irregular conduct has lately been the ſubject of much converſation, was ſeen with a young nobleman, in an elegant equipage, about twelve days ſince, at a review of the French and Swiſs Guards in the plain of Sablons, near Paris.

The conduct of a North Britiſh counſellor on an important occaſion is ſpoken of in all companies,

not only with commendation, but the higheſt admiration, as he has given a moſt ſtriking proof of his inflexible integrity and manly ſpirit, by his late late ſeceſſion, unexampled with reſpect to the cauſe.

The now reigning toaſt is, "Counſellor Wedderburn, the ornament of his country and his profeſſion".

Extract of a letter from Aberdeenſhire, April 29.

"The converſation of this country is much taken up with Lady S—— B——, who has honoured Aberdeenſhire with her preſence. She and Lord —— G—— arrived in Aberdeen a fortnight ago, without money to diſcharge their horſes; they put up at a public-houſe in the Old Town, and now Lord A—d—n has allowed them to go to a poor farm-houſe of his on the ſea-ſhore, near Pennan, where I hear they are to be this night What a ſtrange cataſtrophe! ſuch a lady lodged in a poor cottage; ſuch a thing was never heard of before in theſe regions, and where their misfortunes will end cannot be foreſeen: ſurely never were a couple ſo infatuated! I came this day from Lord E——'s, and cannot get it out of my head, how much more comfortably the poor lady might have lived at S—— caſtle, with the honeſt worthy lord whom ſhe rejected with diſdain than amongſt the barren rocks of Pennan, with a parcel of beggarly fiſhermen. O love! love!" *L. C.*

Sir Alexander Dick, bart. who was many years preſident of the Royal College of Phyſicians at Edinburgh, and is always doing a great deal for the improvement of medical knowledge in all its branches, has now in his elegant garden at Preſtonfield, in Mid-Lothian, the true Rhubarb, and from the confines of Tartary and China, in great perfection: and he generouſly intends to propagate it over Great Britain, by which means an immenſe ſum of money, annually paid for imported Rhubarb, will be ſaved to the nation. *L. C.*

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, MAY 18.

Extract of a letter from Mauchline, May 7.

On Wedneſday laſt, while a child about three years of age, belonging to a gardner at Barſkimming, was diverting itſelf on the top of a rock, near the new bridge in that neighbourhood, it unfortunately fell over the precipiece, into the water. What is very extraodinary, tho' the top of the rock from which the child fell, is reckoned near 200 feet above the ſurface of the water, yet the child received no harm, and was luckily taken up by ſome people who were accidentally paſſing that way.

On the 11th the circuit court was opened at Ayr by the right hon. lord Pitfour; but there being neither any criminal buſineſs nor civil appeals, the court was continued till the 16th, when they ſet out for Dumfries.

On the 10th the circuit court was held at Stirling by the right hon. lord Kames, when Walter Scot, maſon in Denny, for cutting two men in the cheek with a penknife, and William Dun, a young man in the pariſh of Fintray, for killing his comrade with his club,

when

when at their diverſion, were fugitate for non-compearance. the court then proceeded to Inveraray.

On Thurſday laſt the circuit court was opened at Perth by the Rt. hon. lord Auchinleck, when Peter Gilleſpie, and Margaret Keith his wife, tinkers and vagrants, accuſed of the murder of Alexander Davidſon, brazier in Dumfermline, were fugitate.—— Next day came on the trial of Thomas Robertſon, writer in Cupar, and James Goodwillie, taylor there, accuſed, with others, of being concerned in a riot at Coupar of Fife, at an election in October laſt, which laſted from ten in the forenoon till ſix in the evening. The jury having incloſed, returned their verdict next morning, finding only Robertſon and Goodwillie guilty, and on Monday the court pronounced ſentence, ordaining the forner to be impriſoned three, and the latter ſix weeks.—Afterwards came on the trial of Iſabel Leſlie, indicted for child-murder; but the pannel having petitioned for baniſhment, to which the advocate depute conſented, ſhe was accordingly baniſhed Scotland for ſeven years.—On Tueſday the court ſet out for Aberbeen.

They write from Glaſgow, that on Wedneſday laſt John Porter, who was convicted of ſtealing the Hawick's carrier's pocket-book, ſtood on the pillory, and was afterwards ſent to the houſe of correction, to be committed to hard labour for ſix months, in terms of his ſentence.

On Saturday laſt, a herd boy about eleven years of age, in driving ſome of his cows from the corn, at Berryknow, within four miles of Glaſgow, dropt down in the field, and was carried home dead.

A new writ is iſſued out for the Burghs of Dumfermline, &c. in the room of col James Maſterton, appointed barrack-maſter in Scotland: *See promotions.*

On Thurſday laſt arrived here the reverend Mr Townſend; and on Friday morning he preached to a very crouded audience in the college church.

On Saturday laſt arrived in town from London, his grace the duke of Hamilton, the marquis of Lorn, and lord Douglas Hamilton, brother to the duke.

This day, the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland met, wherein the Rt. hon. the earl of Glaſgow repreſented his majeſty as commiſſioner; and the rev. Dr. James M'Knight, miniſter at Maybole, was choſen moderator.

MARRIAGES.

May 8. At London, capt. Andrew Lyon, of the marquis of Lothian's dragoons, and nephew to Sir Andrew Mitchell, to miſs Thomas, daughter of governor Thomas.

—— At Somerſet-houſe, —— Trevor, Eſq; to Miſs Gunning, ſiſter to her grace the ducheſs of Hamilton.

DEATHS.

May 10. 1768. At Bengal, capt. George Kinloch, ſon of the late David Kinloch of Kilrie, Eſq;

April 26. 1769. At Dublin, Mrs Ann Caldwall, wife of George Cockburn, Eſq;

May 8. At London, lady Henrietta Cholmondely, ſiſter of the preſent earl of Cholmondely, deſcended of the antient family of Egerton, barons of Malpas, in the time of the conqueſt.

—— At Blackheath, capt. James O'Hara, ſon of lord Tyrawley.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War Office, April 12.

Third regiment of dragoon guards, capt. Wilſon, from half-pay, is appointed to be captain, vice Wade Caulfeild, who exchanges.

2d reg. dragoons, —— Niſbet, Gent. to be cornet, vice John Dixon; by purchaſe.

7th

7th reg. dragoons, lieut. James Mansfield to be captain-lieutenant, vice Jonathan Scot; by purchase.

Ditto, cornet Thomas Parry to be lieutenant, vice James Mansfield; by purchase.

Ditto, enſign John Patoun, of the 36d regiment, to be cornet, vice Thomas Parry; by purchaſe.

1ſt reg. foot guards, John Fox, (clerk) to be chaplain, vice Richard Brickenden, who retires.

Coldſtream reg. foot guards, William H. Monckton, gent. to be enſign, vice Sir William Murray, who reſigns.

9th reg. foot, lieut. James Pampillone, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Andrew Rainsford; by purchaſe.

12th reg. foot, lord Thomas Pelham Clinton, to be enſign, vice William Howe, removed to the 62d regiment.

16th reg. foot, capt.-lieut. Thomas Boyd, to be captain, vice William Madden; by purchaſe.

Ditto, lieut. Fitzmaurice Connor, to be captain lieutenant, vice Thomas Boyd; by purchaſe.

Ditto, lieut. James Chadwicke, to be captain, vice Joſeph Gabbet; by purchaſe.

18th reg. foot, capt.-lieut. Matthew Lane, to be captain, vice John Stewart, deceaſed.

Ditto, lieut. Francis Wadman, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Matthew Lane.

Ditto, lieut. John Mawby, to be adjutant, vice Samuel Turner, deceaſed.

20th reg. foot, lieut. John Sponge, to be captain, vice George St George; by purchaſe.

37th reg. foot, lieut. Francis Graham, to be adjutant, vice Dacre Hamilton, preferred.

60th reg. foot, capt. John Warton, to be major, vice Robert Bayard; by purchaſe.

Ditto, lieut. Francis Hutchiſon, to be captain, vice John Warton; by purchaſe.

64th reg. foot, William Gratton, gent. to be quarter-maſter.

69th reg. foot, lieut. Alexander Blair, to be adjutant, vice William Paterſon, who reſigns.

Lieut.-colonel commandant O'Hara's corps, lieut. John Archbold, to be captain, vice Francis M'Millen, deceaſed.

Ditto, lieut. John Clarke, from half-pay, to be lieutenant, vice John Archbold.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 6.

Sixth regiment of dragoons, capt. George Rooke, of the 4th regiment of foot, is appointed to be captain, vice John M'Dowall, who exchanges.

11th reg. dragoons, capt. lieut Adam Cockburne, to be adjutant, vice Andrew Lyon, preferred.

1ſt reg. foot guards, enſign Thomas Turton to be lieutenant, vice Henry Monckton, preferred; by purchaſe.

Ditto, Francis D'Oyley, gent. to be enſign, vice Thomas Turton, by purchaſe.

Ditto, enſign Charles M'Carthy, to be lieutenant, vice Alexander Napier; by purchaſe.

Ditto, James Duff, gent. to be enſign, vice Charles M'Carthy; by purchaſe.

4th reg. foot, capt. John M'Dowall, of the 6th regiment of dragoons, to be captain, vice George Rooke, who exchanges.

16th reg. foot, capt. Colin Graham, from half-pay, to be captain, vice William Smith, who exchanges.

Ditto, William M'Pherſon, gent. to be enſign, vice Frederick Carrol, preferred; by purchaſe.

24th reg. foot, capt. Robert Carr, to be major, vice Simon Fraſer, preferred; by purchaſe.

Ditto, cornet Stephen Digby Strangways, of the 5th regiment of dragoons, to be captain, vice Robert Carr; by purchaſe.

70th reg. foot, capt. James Bruce, of the 63d regiment of foot, to be major, vice William Orme; by purchaſe.

Ditto, enſign George Lee, to be lieutenant, vice James Gorrel, deceaſed.

Lieut.-col. O'Hara's corps, capt. Joſias Paterſon, from half pay, to be captain, vice Archibald Blane, who exchanges.

2d troop of horſe-guards, John Barlow, gent. to be ſub-brigadier and cornet, vice Benjamin Samuel Charlewood; by purchaſe.

MAY 9. Col. James Maſterton, barrack-maſter for Scotland.

MOON'S AGE.	TIDE at LEITH.	
D.	Morn.	Even.
May 19—14	0 45	1 10
20—15	1 34	1 59
21—16	2 23	2 24
22—17	3 5	3 27
23—18	3 48	4 10
24—19	4 31	4 53
25—20	5 14	5 36

P. S. In our next we ſhall give the ſpeech of the Rt. Hon. the lord C——n in a late celebrated cauſe.